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RESEARCH NOTE



CENTRAL STATES FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION
COLUMBUS, OHIO

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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

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CONSUMPTION AND HARVEST OF PULPWOOD

IN THE CENTRAL STATES--1964

In 1964, Central States pulp mills used 1.6 million tons of roundwood and residues--10 percent more than in 1963. The use of residues increased 42 percent and now accounts for one-fifth of total consumption. Roundwood consumption rose 4 percent.

The harvest of pulpwood increased 8 percent to 1.4 million tons since 1963 and was only 3 percent less than the high recorded in 1962. All states except Kentucky cut more pulpwood.

Consumption of Residues Rises To An All-Time High

During the past few years there has been a sharp increase in the use of sawmill residues (chipped slabs and edgings and other plant by-products) by the wood-using pulp mills of the Central States. In 1964, mills used 258,000 tons of residues, 42 percent more than in 1963. This is equivalent to 308,000 tons of green, unpeeled pulpwood (table 1). Residues accounted for 20 percent of total consumption in 1964, compared with about 16 percent in 1963.

Ohio mills made the largest volume gain in residue consumption and Illinois mills, the largest percentage gain. But the trend was regionwide. Eleven of the twenty-one Central States mills now use chipped residues.



<u>Number</u>	<u>Mill and Location</u>	<u>Capacity^{1/}</u> (Tons per day)
<u>IOWA</u>		
1	United States Gypsum Company, Fort Dodge	Unknown
2	Barrett Division, Allied Chemical Corporation, Dubuque	200
3	Crandon Paper Mills, Incorporated, Fort Madison	125
<u>MISSOURI</u>		
4	The Ruberoid Company, Kansas City	48
5	Huebert Fiberboard, Incorporated, Boonville	75
<u>ILLINOIS</u>		
6	Barrett Division, Allied Chemical Corporation, Peoria	190
7	Alton Box Board Company, Alton	300
8	Certain-Teed Products Company, East St. Louis	100
9	Johns-Manville Products Corporation, Waukegan	65
10	Bird and Son, Incorporated, Chicago	42
11	The Ruberoid Company, Joliet	96
12	The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, Wilmington	25
13	The Flinkote Company, Mt. Carmel	28
<u>INDIANA</u>		
14	Weston Paper and Manufacturing Company, Terre Haute	150
15	Container Corporation of America, Carthage	120
<u>OHIO</u>		
16	Logan-Long Company, Franklin	60
17	The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati	200
18	Johns-Manville Products Corporation, Avery	55
19	Container Corporation of America, Circleville	160
20	Mead Corporation, Chillicothe	450
21	Stone Container Corporation, Coshocton	300
Total all Central States		2,789

^{1/} Source: Lockwood's Directory of Paper and Allied Trades, 1965 and other industry sources.

FIGURE 1.--Wood-using pulpmills of the Central States, 1964.

Consumption of Roundwood Is Also Up

In 1963, when there was also a sharp increase in the use of residues, the consumption of round pulpwood dropped. In 1964, however, roundwood consumption rose about 50,000 tons or 4 percent and now amounts to 1.2 million tons (table 2).

Illinois was the only state where roundwood consumption declined in 1964. Indiana mills consumed 9 percent more wood and, as a result, Indiana replaced Illinois as the second-ranking state. The largest increase in pulpwood consumption, 25 percent, occurred in Iowa. Ohio mills still consume more than half of the Region's roundwood.

Mills are using about the same species as in previous years. In 1964, the consumption of hard hardwoods^{1/} was 780,000 tons or about three-fifths of the pulpwood used. Soft-hardwood^{2/} consumption was 460,000 tons or about two-fifths of the total. The remaining 5,000 tons, less than 1 percent of the total, were softwoods.^{3/}

Harvest of Roundwood Up 8 Percent

In 1964, 1.4 million tons of pulpwood were taken from Central States forests (table 3). This harvest, valued at about \$8 million delivered at the mill, was 8 percent more than in 1963 and only 3 percent less than the high recorded in 1962. All states except Kentucky cut more pulpwood and the decrease in Kentucky was very small. The largest change occurred in Iowa where 70 percent more pulpwood was harvested to supply expanding Iowa mills. Both Iowa and Missouri produced more pulpwood in 1964 than in any year since the beginning of this survey in 1955. But Ohio is still the leading producer. Ohio's pulpwood harvest is more than 2 1/2 times that of any other state in the Region.

The harvest of hard hardwoods increased 13 percent and these species once again included more than half of the pulpwood harvested.

^{1/} Hard hardwoods include species such as oak, hickory, hard maple, and beech.

^{2/} Soft hardwoods include species such as basswood, yellow-poplar, aspen, cottonwood, and soft maple.

^{3/} Softwoods include coniferous species--primarily pine.

Table 1.--1964 Consumption of roundwood and residues by state, and changes since 1963

State	Roundwood		Residues		Total	
	Volume	Change	Volume	Change	Volume	Change
	since 1963	since 1963	since 1963	since 1963	since 1963	since 1963
	Tons ^{1/}	Percent	Tons ^{1/}	Percent	Tons ^{1/}	Percent
Ohio	669,835	+ 2.9	226,003	+ 43.7	895,838	+ 10.9
Illinois	189,814	- 9.4	52,772	+ 61.5	242,586	+ .1
Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri ^{2/}	385,305	+ 15.3	29,364	+ 11.3	414,669	+ 15.0
Total	1,244,954	+ 4.2	308,139	+ 42.4	1,553,093	+ 10.1

^{1/} Expressed in tons of green, unpeeled roundwood. Residue volume was converted to roundwood equivalents to arrive at comparable units of data.

^{2/} Combined to prevent disclosure of individual mill consumption.

Table 2.--1964 Round pulpwood consumption by state and species group

State	Conifers	Hardwoods		Total	Percent	Value
		Hard	Soft			delivered
						at mill
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Thousand dollars
Ohio	1,750	551,632	116,453	669,835	53.8	3,687
Illinois	3,280	36,538	149,996	189,814	15.2	1,069
Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri ^{1/}	400	191,677	193,228	385,305	31.0	2,313
Total	5,430	779,847	459,677	1,244,954	100.0	7,069

^{1/} Combined to prevent disclosure of individual mill consumption.

Table 3.--1964 Harvest of round pulpwood by state and species group

State	Conifers	Hardwoods		Total	Percent	Change	Value
		Hard	Soft			from 1963	delivered
						1963	at mill
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Thousand dollars
Ohio	21,710	502,491	103,320	627,521	45.4	+ 9.2	3,451
Illinois	22,634	63,305	158,951	244,890	17.7	+ 3.5	1,361
Indiana	--	99,760	101,444	201,204	14.5	+ 7.2	1,168
Iowa	200	43,995	34,470	78,665	5.7	+ 69.8	478
Kentucky	97,846	66,745	13,322	177,913	12.9	- 1.1	986
Missouri	1,206	6,457	44,448	52,111	3.8	+ 6.4	355
Total	143,596	782,753	455,955	1,382,304	100.0	+ 8.5	7,799

Soft-hardwood cutting decreased from 1963, but these species still included about one-third of the total cut. Illinois produced more soft-hardwood pulpwood than any other state.

The harvest of softwoods increased 43 percent. The 144,000 tons of softwood cut in 1964 represented more than 10 percent of the total pulpwood harvest and was the largest softwood volume recorded in the history of the survey. Illinois and Ohio increased their harvests of softwood but Kentucky still leads, accounting for two-thirds of the regional total. Practically all of the softwood harvested left the Central States Region for mills to the south and east.

Harvest by Counties

In 1964, pulpwood was harvested from more than 200 Central States counties--about one-third of the total number in the Region (fig. 2). Most of the cutting was done within 40 miles of a pulpmill or chipping operation, indicating that pulpwood is plentiful and easy to get. The heaviest cutting occurred in southern Ohio where six counties--Ross, Hocking, Vinton, Pike, Jackson, and Scioto--together accounted for more than one-fourth of the Region's production.

In only five counties did production change by as much as 10,000 tons since 1963 and four of these five counties showed increases (fig. 3).

Outgoing Shipments of Roundwood Still

Exceed Incoming Shipments

For the fifth consecutive year, the Central States cut more pulpwood than their mills consumed. Shipments of roundwood out of the Region increased to almost 158,000 tons. At the same time, shipments into the Region remained at about 20,000 tons.

Most of the outgoing wood was pine cut from Kentucky, Illinois, and Ohio and sent to mills in states to the south and east. Most of the incoming pulpwood was Wisconsin and Minnesota hardwood that was pulped in Iowa.

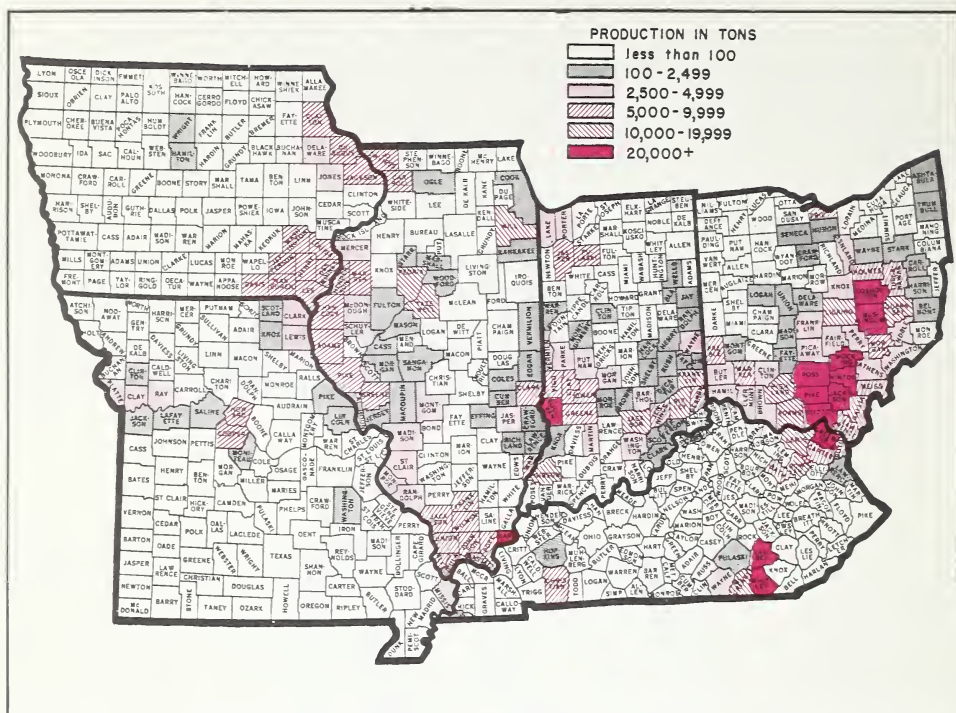


FIGURE 2.--Harvest of pulpwood by counties, 1964.

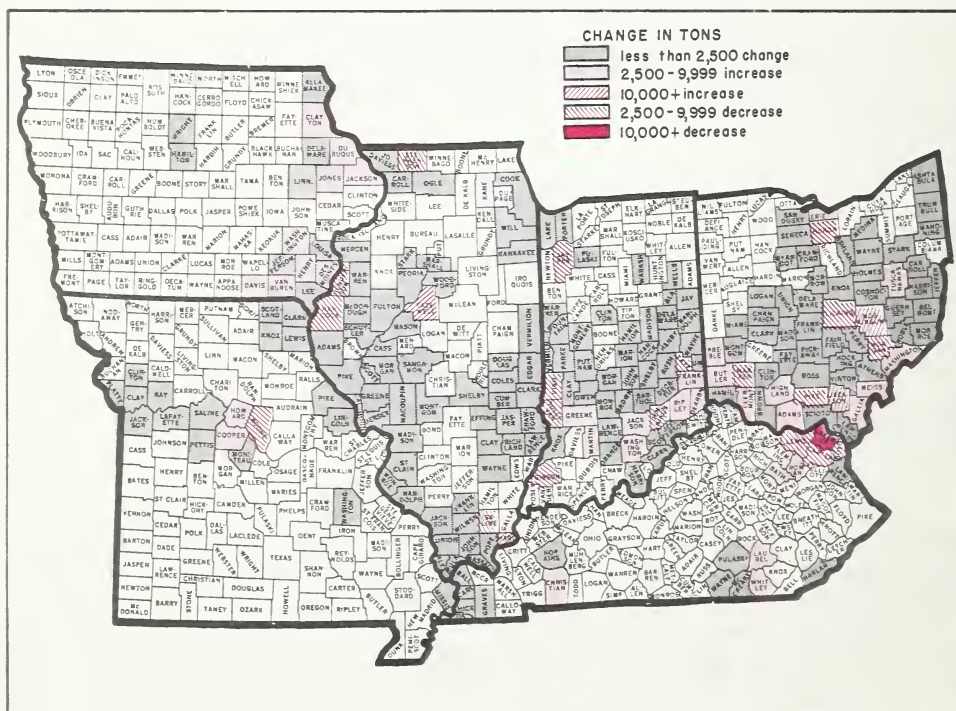


FIGURE 3.--Change in harvest of pulpwood by counties, 1963-64

During 1964, Central States mills got about 84 percent of their roundwood from their home state (fig. 4). Another 15 percent came from other Central States and the remainder, from outside the Region. Only Iowa mills still depend heavily on other states for their pulpwood.

Almost 89 percent of the pulpwood harvested from the Region was processed in the Region. More than 75 percent of the pulpwood harvested went to a mill in the same state and another 13 percent went to a mill in some other central state. The remainder went to mills outside the Region.

About two-thirds of the residues consumed by Central States mills came from outside the Region. West Virginia sawmills were the primary source.

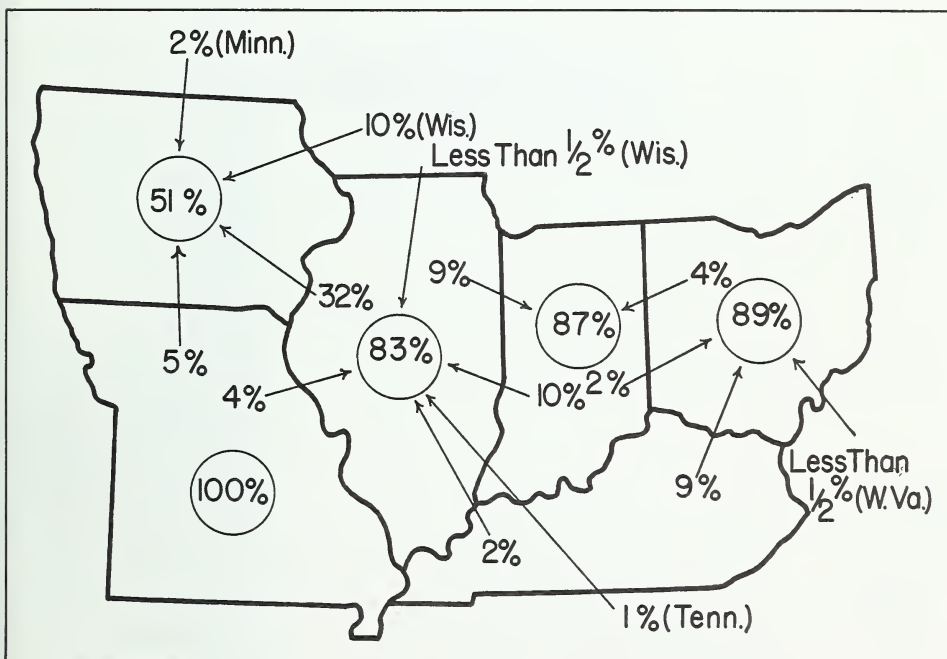


FIGURE 4.--Sources of round pulpwood consumed by Central States pulp mills, 1964. (Explanation: 87 percent of the round pulpwood consumed by Indiana mills was harvested in Indiana. The rest was shipped in from Ohio and Illinois.)

Industry Expansion Offers Opportunity For

Improving the Economy and Woodlands of the Region

The use of paper and paperboard probably will continue to increase during the next few decades. The Region's pulpwood industry will probably expand to help meet this rising demand. A larger pulpwood industry will mean more jobs, and additional income for local sawmill operators, timber growers, and marketing agents. Much of the effect will be felt in economically depressed counties where unemployment is high.

Expansion could also have a favorable effect on the forests. In recent years the volume of small, low-quality hardwood timber has been increasing rapidly in the Central States. A larger market for this kind of timber would make timber stand improvement operations more profitable.

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